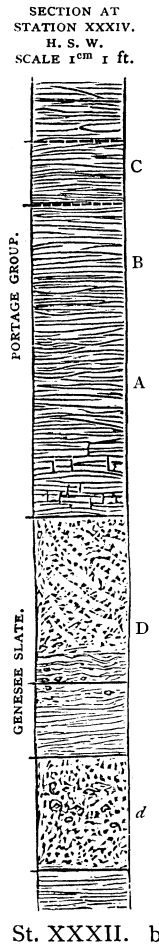
Ambocœlia umbonata, Con. was found in several beautifully preserved specimens.

And one of the dorsal valves is marked on the outer surface by concentric rows of minute short interrupted radiating lines, and when magnified resembles very closely the figure of *Spirifer prematura* on plate 33 of Hall's Pal., of N. Y., Pal. 4, fig. 32. Further study of these forms will probably develope interesting facts.



Avicula speciosa, Hall. This species is represented by several specimens small and large, some of quite large size, but showing the characteristics of the Portage representatives.

This fact is especially interesting as the form has not been recorded from outside Portage rocks, and though this stratum is but a few feet below the base of the Portage, it is distinctly below and in the midst of characteristic Genesee slate.

It will be observed that this brings the species into the Hamilton Period. There are also some well marked plant-remains, one linear grass-like form, another sturdy branching form the relations of which have not been made out.

The dip of the base of the Portage in one direction was determined. Three stations were examined a thousand feet apart, and in nearly a straight line running North and South, and the elevation of the base of the stratum A of the Portage determined relative to the level of the lake.

St. XXXII. base of A above lake level..... 7 ft.
" XXXIII. " " " ..... 35½ "
" XXXIV. " " " ..... 57·9 "

These being 1000 feet apart, the dip is nearly 50 feet in 2000 feet.

The first 1000 feet showing 28½ feet and the second 1000 feet showing 22½ feet nearly. Thus the dip is not uniform, a fact further shown by a study of the rocks further South where the dip is much less, as was determined by careful survey of strata near the top of the Portage.

The accompanying diagram shows the general nature of the section at the three stations XXXII., XXXIII., and XXXIV. The scale is one centimeter to the foot. C, and A, and lower part of B contain concretionary nodules of iron pyrites; A, and C, sandstones, are separated by the shale B, which is more or less arenacious and differs decidedly from the Genesee slate below, which is the characteristic mud shale, black, and very fine in texture with arenaceous streaks in it toward the top.

The fossiliferous stratum whose fauna is described, is *d*, lithologically scarcely defined from the shales above and below.

THE TELEPHONE AMONG THE INDIANS.

The United States Fish Commission has lately connected, by telephone, its Salmon Hatching Stations at Baird, on the McCloud river, California, with the establishment for breeding the California trout five miles further up the river and the apparatus is now in thoroughly good working order. The Indians look on in blank amazement and call the instrument the *Klesch-teen*, or speaking spirit.

A REMARKABLE METEOR.

By Edwin F. Sawyer.

While engaged in recording meteors on the evening of Oct. 9th, I observed a very remarkable one at 10 h. 25 m. C. M. T., low down in the east, which calls for special mention. My attention was first attracted to what appeared a stationary meteor > 1 mag. near γ (Gamma) Orionis, and of a deep orange color. While noting its accurate position, the meteor very slowly (motion hardly perceptible) began to descend towards the horizon, where it disappeared behind some houses. It remained perfectly stationary for at least a second after it was first observed, and it occupied 6 seconds in traversing an observed path of 10°. The meteor's brightness decreased slowly as it approached the point of disappearance being at this point of the 3d mag. No streak was observed. The exact point of appearance was at R.A. 76°+5° and it vanished at R.A. 76½°—5° near β Orioms (Rigel). Duplicate observations of this meteor would be of value.

Cambridgeport, Mass., Oct. 10, 1880.

THE "YELLOWS" OF THE PEACH TREE.

By Prof. T. J. Burrill, Illinois Industrial University.

A peculiar disease of the peach tree known as the "yellows," has long been the scourge of the principal peach growing districts of our country. Its appearance somewhat recently, in Michigan, caused much alarm, and since its occurrence throughout great orchards in some of the best fruit districts of the State, special attention has been called to it.

In "Science" for September 25th, 1880, page 162, there appeared an abstract of a paper read by me before the American Society of Microscopists at Detroit, upon the blight of pear and apple trees. In this paper I expressed the opinion that the "yellows" of the peach tree would be found due to an organism similar to that found to be the cause of the pear tree blight. This opinion was based upon my knowledge of the latter disease, upon the thoroughly confirmed contagious character of the "yellows," and upon the failure of competent investigators to find, after extended re-